

YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #8, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

AUGUST 14, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1.3 million

IDPs in Yemen
OCHA – July 2015

21.1 million

People in Need of Urgent
Humanitarian Assistance
OCHA – July 2015

11.7 million

People Targeted for
Humanitarian Assistance in 2015
OCHA – July 2015

7 million

People Reached with Some
Assistance Between
April and July
OCHA – August 2015

12.9 million

Food-Insecure People in Yemen
UN – August 2015

15.2 million

People in Need of
Basic Health Care
OCHA – June 2015

24.8 million

Estimated Population of Yemen
UN – 2011

HIGHLIGHTS

- Late July humanitarian pause in Yemen declared by KSA fails to hold; insecurity continues to hinder humanitarian access across the country
- Humanitarian situation in Aden remains critical despite improved access for ships transporting humanitarian cargo to Aden Port
- UN special rapporteur warns of deteriorating food security conditions, calls for unconditional humanitarian pause to facilitate aid delivery

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO YEMEN IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$13,706,594
USAID/FFP ²	\$39,900,000
State/PRM ³	\$20,900,000

\$74,506,594
TOTAL USAID AND STATE
ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ongoing insecurity remains a key constraint to humanitarian access in many parts of Yemen. Despite a five-day humanitarian pause announced by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) on July 25, airstrikes and ground fighting between al-Houthi and pro-Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) forces continued in at least eight governorates, according to the UN.
- Humanitarian aid, particularly food commodities and fuel, is gradually arriving, and improved security conditions led to fewer movement restrictions for local residents in July. The humanitarian situation, however, remains precarious. Since late July, UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) for Yemen Johannes van der Klaauw, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Stephen O'Brien, and President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Peter Maurer have each traveled to Aden to observe humanitarian conditions in the city. In early August, staff from several UN agencies conducted a three-day mission to ascertain the possibility of re-opening a common UN office in Aden.
- UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food Hilal Elver recently warned of critical food insecurity in Yemen, highlighting that six million people are deemed severely food insecure. According to the August 11 statement, clashes in a number of governorates—including Aden, Ad Dali', Lahij, and Ta'izz—have prevented staple food items, such as wheat, from reaching civilian populations, and airstrikes have reportedly targeted local markets and trucks carrying food items. Special Rapporteur Elver called for an immediate and unconditional humanitarian pause to allow food and other humanitarian aid to reach populations in need.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

- Ground fighting and airstrikes continued in late July despite a five-day humanitarian pause announced by the KSA on July 25. The UN reported ground fighting between al-Houthi and pro-RoYG forces in Aden, Ad Dali', Lahij, Marib, and Ta'izz governorates, and airstrikes in Hajjah, Lahij, Sa'ada, and Sana'a. The failed pause forced humanitarian actors to abandon a plan to expand assistance to an additional 3 million Yemenis during the five-day period, according to ERC O'Brien.
- Persistent insecurity and indiscriminate fire resulted in at least 200 civilian deaths between July 16 and 27, the UN reports. According to the UN World Health Organization (WHO), the conflict in Yemen killed approximately 4,255 people and injured nearly 21,300 individuals between the escalation of violence in mid-March and July 31.
- On July 24, a KSA airstrike hit a residential complex in Al Mukha District, Ta'izz Governorate, resulting in at least 55 deaths and an estimated 90 injuries, according to the UN. Nearly 20,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) are residing in Al Mukha, with more than 100 IDP households reportedly living at the complex when the airstrike occurred. The UN notes that the strike was the deadliest attack on civilians since the KSA initiated airstrikes on March 26.
- In a statement issued following his July 26 assessment trip to Aden, HC van der Klaauw highlighted the damage to the city's critical civilian infrastructure, including hospitals, schools, air and sea ports, and housing compounds. The HC called on all parties to the conflict to end attacks on civilians and infrastructure and emphasized the need to facilitate direct humanitarian access through the opening of all land routes and the use of air and sea ports.
- Between August 8 and 11, ICRC President Maurer visited Yemen, assessing the humanitarian situation in Sana'a and Aden and noting in particular the effects of fighting and import restrictions on the country's health care services. President Maurer urged the free movement of goods into and across the country, emphasizing the need to facilitate deliveries of food, water, and medicine.
- UN ERC O'Brien conducted a multi-day trip to Yemen between August 9 and 12 to observe humanitarian conditions in Sana'a, Aden, and Amran and to meet with both RoYG and al-Houthi representatives. Following his visit to Aden, the ERC reported that more than 800,000 people—the total population of the governorate—are in need of some form of humanitarian assistance. ERC O'Brien also noted that a lack of funding is limiting the overall aid effort in Yemen.

LOGISTICS, TRANSPORTATION, AND ACCESS

- Despite ongoing insecurity, checkpoints, and other access obstacles, humanitarian agencies continue efforts to provide assistance throughout Yemen as security and access allow. In light of recently improved security conditions in Aden, staff from the UN World Food Program (WFP), the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) conducted a mission to Aden between August 4 and 6 to ascertain the feasibility, modalities, and timeline of re-establishing a common UN office in the port city.
- According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), while fuel imports increased in July, the quantities remained below the estimated 544,000 metric tons (MT) required per month to power Yemen's basic social services, including water treatment plants and hospitals. However, between June and July, the percentage of the monthly needs met by fuel arrivals increased from 44 to 60 percent.
- In late July, the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities comprised of UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other relief actors—was able to discharge approximately 132,000 gallons of fuel at Aden when the port became accessible. Of the total, more than 110,000 gallons were allocated to UNHCR, WFP, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and other relief organizations. The remaining 22,000 gallons will be allocated for life-saving activities. Due to the critically low fuel stocks in Yemen, the Logistics Cluster plans to continue fuel provision to humanitarian organizations. Fuel distribution stations are located in Aden, Sana'a, and Al Hudaydah, with a combined storage capacity of 120,000 gallons.
- A WFP-chartered ship carrying 35,800 MT of in-kind wheat provided by USAID/FFP—sufficient wheat for approximately 1 million people for two months—remains anchored at the port of Saleef, awaiting berth. The ship arrived at Saleef on July 31 and is estimated to begin unloading on August 15.

POPULATION MOVEMENT

- Since late March, more than 98,500 people have fled the conflict in Yemen, arriving in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, and Sudan, according to UNHCR. Of those that have fled, approximately 55,000 have registered with UNHCR and government authorities. Saudi Arabia has recorded the highest number of arrivals, or nearly 40,000 people, with approximately 4,200 remaining in the country and the remainder traveling onward to other destinations. Somalia has recorded the second highest number of arrivals at more than 28,000 people since March 26.
- During the week of July 27, two boats carrying more than 200 refugees from Yemen arrived in Djibouti, prompting government officials to appeal for assistance, including shelter, medical, and psychosocial support, according to international media reports. Nearly 22,000 people from Yemen have arrived in Djibouti since late March, many of whom have sought medical assistance in Djibouti's overstretched hospitals, according to UNHCR. Only 7 percent of the \$26 million Djibouti Response Plan for the Yemen Crisis—launched by UNHCR and covering needs between April and September—is currently funded, UNHCR reports.
- On July 27, a flight organized by IOM transported 272 Somali evacuees from Yemen to Mogadishu. Most of the Somali nationals had been residing in Yemen for years but opted to return to Somalia due to escalated armed conflict and deteriorating living conditions. IOM's evacuation operation prioritized vulnerable people, including the elderly, people with disabilities and medical conditions, and families with children. IOM's first such flight for Somali evacuees from Yemen took place in mid-May.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- On August 11, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Hilal Elver, issued a statement warning of deteriorating food security conditions in Yemen. The special rapporteur noted that approximately 12.9 million people in Yemen face food insecurity, including approximately 6 million people experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity.⁴ Special Rapporteur Elver also stressed that current estimates indicate approximately 850,000 Yemeni children face acute malnutrition; this figure is expected to rise to 1.2 million in the coming weeks should the conflict persist at its present level.
- In July, USAID/FFP partner WFP dispatched food assistance for more than 1.4 million people to distribution points in Ad Dali', Aden, Al Hudaydah, Amran, Hajjah, Lahij, Sa'dah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates. The assistance included 240 MT of special nutritional commodities distributed to operational health centers in Al Hudaydah, Aden, Amran, and Sana'a governorates to prevent and treat malnutrition among children.
- USAID/FFP partner WFP, through implementing partners, is distributing two-month food rations to approximately 340,000 people in eight of Aden's most-affected districts, according to a July 30 press release. Insecurity had hindered food distribution to all but one of the districts since April. During the week of July 20, three WFP-chartered ships delivered a total of 6,800 MT of food—sufficient food assistance for an estimated 400,000 people for one month—to Aden port, the UN agency reports.

HEALTH AND WASH

- During the one-week period between July 29 and August 4, a shipment of 1.65 million doses of oral polio vaccine reached Yemen, representing the first such shipment to arrive since the conflict began in late March, according to UNICEF. The vaccines were delivered to the RoYG Ministry of Public Health in Sana'a. Between March and July 30, approximately 1.2 million children in Yemen received measles and polio vaccinations, WHO reports.
- USAID/OFDA partner UNICEF provided approximately 7,400 children younger than five years of age with vitamin A supplements in Hajjah and Sana'a governorates between July 22 and 28. In addition, through mobile clinics, UNICEF

⁴The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

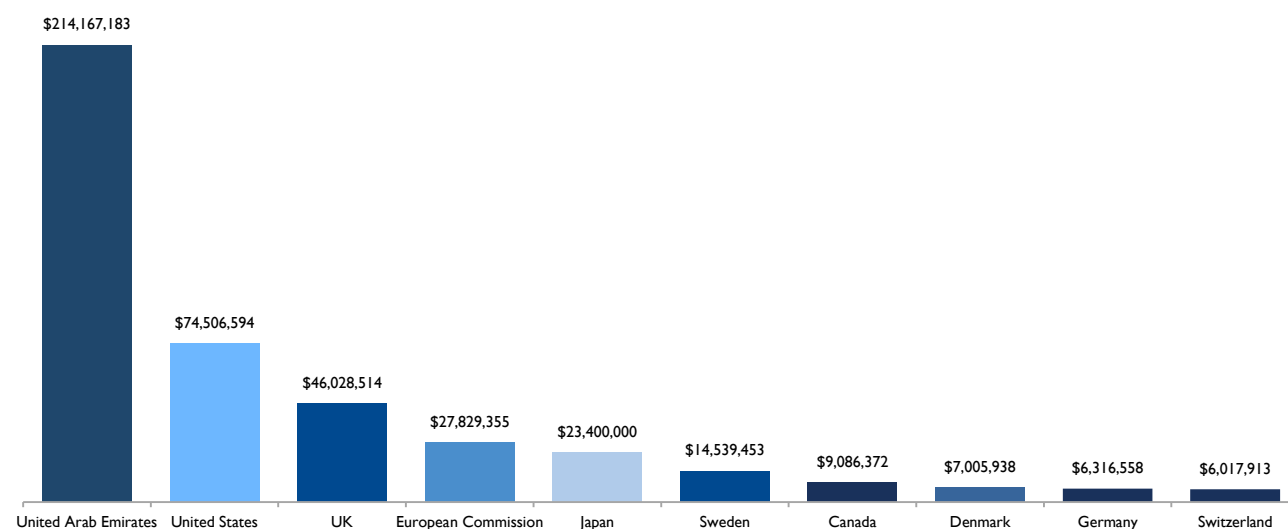
provided micronutrient supplements to an estimated 1,400 children and 2,000 pregnant and lactating women during the same period.

- In late July, UNICEF also reached nearly 283,000 urban households in Abyan, Aden, Al Hudaydah, Amran, Lahij, Sana’a, and Sa’dah governorates with safe drinking water by providing fuel for water pumping stations. In Al Hudaydah, UNICEF is also supporting the local government with fuel to conduct solid waste collection and disposal, benefiting an estimated 550,000 people on a continuous basis.
- Through an NGO partner, USAID/OFDA is supporting 24 health facilities in Sana’a through the provision of essential medicines and supplies, roving staff support, and other health care-related assistance. During the last week of July, the organization provided nearly 360 medical consultations to host, internally displaced, and refugee populations, and provided more than 450 people with health and nutrition services, including nutritional support for children.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- On August 5, the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) announced an additional €12 million—approximately \$13 million—in humanitarian funding for the Yemen crisis and its impact on the Horn of Africa. Approximately €10 million, or \$10.9 million, will support food, health, nutrition, protection, water, and sanitation activities in Yemen, with the remaining funds split between Djibouti and Somalia to support evacuee and returnee populations fleeing Yemen.
- On August 9, the Emirates Red Crescent announced the allocation of an additional 300 million Emirati dirhams—or approximately \$81.7 million—to scale up relief operations and development programs in Yemen. The humanitarian portion of the funding is expected to support the provision of food, health care, and water and electricity services, particularly in Aden Governorate. The Emirates Red Crescent relocated its main office from Sana’a to the city of Aden on August 5 and has expressed its intentions to make Aden the logistical center of assistance provided by the United Arab Emirates.

2015 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of August 14, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2014.

CONTEXT

- Between 2004 and early 2015, conflict between the RoYG and Al-Houthi opposition forces in the north and between al-Qaeda affiliated groups and RoYG forces in the south had affected more than 1 million people and repeatedly displaced populations in northern Yemen, resulting in humanitarian need. In addition, fighting between RoYG military forces and tribal and militant groups since 2011 had limited the capacity of the RoYG to provide basic services and exacerbated deteriorating humanitarian conditions among impoverished populations.
- Political instability, economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and high levels of unemployment, coupled with conflict, have left nearly half of Yemen's 24.8 million people food insecure. The country relies on imports for 90 percent of its grain and other food sources.
- In late March 2015, the KSA launched airstrikes on Al-Houthi forces to halt the latter's southward expansion. The ongoing conflict has damaged public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, and generated population displacement, among other consequences. Collectively, these factors have caused humanitarian indicators to dramatically deteriorate.
- In early 2015, Yemen hosted approximately 248,000 refugees and a substantial population of third-country nationals (TCNs). The recent escalation in hostilities has displaced an estimated 1 million people and prompted IOM to organize large-scale TCN evacuations from Yemen. The volatility of the current situation prevents relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic information.
- On October 13, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Matthew H. Tueller reissued a disaster declaration for Yemen for FY 2015 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and the impact of the country's political and economic crises on vulnerable populations.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY		AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA ²			
NGO Partners	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyan, Sana'a, and Tai'izz Governorates	\$6,413,065
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$750,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, and WASH	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
	Program Support		\$43,529
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$13,706,594
USAID/FFP ³			
WFP	41,040 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance	18 Governorates	\$39,900,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$39,900,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015			\$53,606,594

STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,100,000
Other Partners	Food Assistance , Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$20,900,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015			\$74,506,594

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

²USAID/OFDA funding represents publically announced amounts as of August 14, 2015.

³Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at: www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at: www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>